

### 例 38 求函数 $f(x) = 2e^{x^2} + ax$ 的单调区间

1. 求导数  $f'(x) = 4xe^{x^2} + a$

2. 讨论  $f'(x)$  的符号

3. 当  $x > 0$  时,  $f'(x) > a$

4. 当  $a \geq 0$  时,  $f'(x) > 0$  恒成立,  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上单调递增

5. 当  $a < 0$  时,  $f'(x) > 0$  的解为  $x > 2 + \ln(-\frac{a}{2})$

6.  $f'(x) < 0$  的解为  $x < 2 + \ln(-\frac{a}{2})$

7.  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, 2 + \ln(-\frac{a}{2}))$  上单调递减, 在  $(2 + \ln(-\frac{a}{2}), +\infty)$  上单调递增

8. 当  $a \geq 0$  时,  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, +\infty)$  上单调递增

9. 当  $a < 0$  时,  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, 2 + \ln(-\frac{a}{2}))$  上单调递减, 在  $(2 + \ln(-\frac{a}{2}), +\infty)$  上单调递增

10. 当  $a < 0$  时,  $f(x)$  在  $(-\infty, 2 + \ln(-\frac{a}{2}))$  上单调递减, 在  $(2 + \ln(-\frac{a}{2}), +\infty)$  上单调递增

11. 当  $a < 0$  时,  $f(x) > a \ln x + a$  恒成立,  $2e^{x^2} + ax > a \ln x + a$

12.  $2e^{x^2} > a \ln x$  恒成立,  $x > 0$  时,  $\frac{2e^{x^2}}{x} > \ln x$

13.  $g(x) = \frac{2}{e^x} \cdot \frac{e^x}{x} - \ln x$ ,  $g'(x) = \frac{2(x-1)e^x - e^2 x}{e^{2x}}$

14.  $r(x) = 2(x-1)e^x - e^2 x$ ,  $r'(x) = 2xe^x - e^2$

15.  $r'(x)$  在  $(0, +\infty)$  上单调递增,  $r'(1) = 2e - e^2 < 0$ ,  $r'(2) = 3e^2 > 0$

16. 存在  $x_0 \in (1, 2)$  使得  $r'(x_0) = 0$

□  $f(x)$  □  $(0, x_0)$  □ □ □ □ □ □  $(x_0, +\infty)$  □ □ □ □ □ □

□  $f(0) = -2 < 0$  □  $f(2) = 0$  □

□ □ □  $f(x) > 0$  □ □  $x > 2$  □ □  $f(x) < 0$  □ □  $0 < x < 2$  □

□  $g(x)$  □  $(0, 2)$  □ □ □ □ □ □  $(2, +\infty)$  □ □ □ □ □ □

□  $g(x) \dots g(2) = 1 - \ln 2 > 0$  □

□ □ □  $\frac{2}{e^x} - \frac{e^x}{x} - \ln x > 0$  □ □  $f(x) > x(\ln x + a)$  □

2 □ □ □ □ □  $f(x) = xe^x - 2e^x + a(x-1)^2 (a < 0)$

□ 1 □ □ □  $f(x)$  □ □ □ □ □ □

□ 2 □ □ □ □  $f(x)$  □ □  $(0, f(0))$  □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ 1 □ □ □ □ □  $x > 0$  □  $f(x) > 2a(\ln x - e^{x-1}) + 1$

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ 1 □  $f(x) = (x-1)e^x + 2a(x-1) = (x-1)(e^x + 2a)$  □

□  $f(x) = 0$  □ □  $x = 1$  □  $x = \ln(-2a)$  □

① □  $\ln(-2a) = 1$  □ □  $a = -\frac{e}{2}$  □ □  $f(x) = (x-1)(x^x - e) \dots 0$  □ □ □ □

□  $f(x)$  □  $R$  □ □ □ □ □ □

② □  $\ln(-2a) < 1$  □ □  $-\frac{e}{2} < a < 0$  □

□ □  $x < \ln(-2a)$  □ □  $x > 1$  □ □  $f(x) > 0$  □ □  $\ln(-2a) < x < 1$  □ □  $f(x) < 0$  □

□  $f(x)$  □  $(-\infty, \ln(-2a))$  □ □ □ □ □ □  $(\ln(-2a), 1)$  □ □ □ □ □ □  $(1, +\infty)$  □ □ □ □ □ □

③ □  $\ln(-2a) > 1$  □ □  $a < -\frac{e}{2}$  □

$$\square\square x<1\square\square x>\ln(-2a)\square\square f(x)>0\square\square 1<x<\ln(-2a)\square\square f(x)<0\square$$

$$\therefore f(x)(-\infty\square\square 1)\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square(1\square\square\ln(-2a))\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square(\ln(-2a)\square\square+\infty)\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$(II) f(x)=(x-1)e^x+2a(x-1)\square$$

$$\therefore f(0)=-1-2a=1\square\square a=-1\square\square\therefore f(x)=xe^x-2e^x-(x-1)^2\square$$

$$\square\square g(x)=f(x)-2a(\ln x-e^{x-1})-1=xe^x-2a\ln x-(x-1)^2-1\square$$

$$g(x)=(x+1)e^x-\frac{2e}{x}-2(x-1)\square$$

$$\square\square h(x)=(x+1)e^x-\frac{2e}{x}-2(x-1)\square\square h(x)=(x+2)e^x+\frac{2e}{x^2}-2=xe^x+\frac{2e}{x^2}+2(e^x-1)\square$$

$$\square\square\square\square x>0\square\square h(x)>0\square\square h(x)\square(0,+\infty)\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square h\square\square\square\square=0\square\square\therefore\square\square 0<x<1\square\square g(x)<0\square\square x>1\square\square g(x)>0\square$$

$$\therefore g(x)\square(0,1)\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square(1,+\infty)\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\therefore\square\square x=1\square\square g(x)\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square g\square\square\square\square=e-1>0\square$$

$$\therefore g(x)>0\square\square f(x)>2a(\ln x-e^{x-1})+1\square$$

$$3\square\square f(x)=(x+1)\ln(x+1)\square$$

$$\square\square\square\square f(x)\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square x,0\square\square\square f(x)\dots ax\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square a\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square f(x)=(x+1)\ln(x+1)\square$$

$$\therefore x+1>0\square\square\square x>-1\square$$

$$f(x)=\ln(x+1)+1\square$$

$$\square \quad f(x)=0 \quad \square \square \quad x+1=\frac{1}{e} \quad \square \square \quad x=\frac{1}{e}-1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x \in (-1, \frac{1}{e}-1) \quad \square \square \quad f(x) < 0 \quad \square \square \quad x \in (\frac{1}{e}-1, +\infty) \quad \square \square \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \therefore x=\frac{1}{e}-1 \quad \square \square \quad [f(x)]_{\min} = f(\frac{1}{e}-1) = \frac{1}{e} - \ln \frac{1}{e} = -\frac{1}{e} \quad \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \square \quad g(x) = (x+1) \ln(x+1) - ax \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad g(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad g'(x) = \ln(x+1) + 1 - a \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g'(x) = 0 \quad \square \square \square \quad x = e^{a-1} - 1 \quad \square$$

$$(i) \quad \square \quad a, 1 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad x > 0 \quad \square \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad \square \square \square \quad g(x) \quad \square \quad [0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad g(0) = 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad x, 0 \quad \square \square \square \quad g(x) \dots g(0) \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad a, 1 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x, 0 \quad \square \square \square \quad f(x) \dots ax \quad \square$$

$$(ii) \quad \square \quad a > 1 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad 0 < x < e^{a-1} - 1 \quad \square \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad \square \square \square \quad g(x) \quad \square \quad (0, e^{a-1} - 1) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad g(0) = 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad 0 < x < e^{a-1} - 1 \quad \square \square \square \quad g(x) < g(0) \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad a > 1 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x, 0 \quad \square \square \square \quad f(x) \dots ax \quad \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad a \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (-\infty, 1] \quad \square$$

$$4 \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = (x+1) \ln x - a(x-1) \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad a = 2 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad x > 1 \quad \square \square \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad a \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad a = 2 \quad \square \square \quad f(x) = (x+1) \ln x - 2(x-1) \quad \square \quad f(x) = \ln x + \frac{1}{x} - 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x) = \ln x + \frac{1}{x} - 1 \quad \square \square \quad g'(x) = \frac{x-1}{x^2} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad x \in (0,1) \quad \square \quad g'(x) < 0 \quad \square \quad g(x) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad x \in (1,+\infty) \quad \square \quad g'(x) > 0 \quad \square \quad g(x) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad g(x)_{x=1} = g(1) = 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \dots 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \quad (0,+\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad \square \quad f(x) = \ln x + \frac{1}{x} + 1 - a \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad h(x) = \ln x + \frac{1}{x} + 1 - a \quad \square \quad x > 1 \quad \square \quad h(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{x-1}{x^2} > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad h(x) \quad \square \square \square \quad [1,+\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \quad (1,+\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(1) = 2 - a \quad \square$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \square \quad a, 2 \quad \square \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \quad (1,+\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) > f(1) = 0 \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \square \quad a > 2 \quad \square \quad f(1) = 2 - a < 0 \quad \square \quad f(e^a) = 1 + e^{-a} > 0 \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad \exists x_0 \in (1, e^a] \quad \square \quad f(x_0) = 0 \quad \square \square \square \quad x \in (1, x_0) \quad \square \quad f(x) < 0 \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad x_0 \in (1, x_0) \quad \square \quad f(x) < f(1) = 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \quad a \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (-\infty, 2] \quad \square$$

$$5 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = \frac{\ln x + m}{x^2} \quad \square$$

$$\square 1 \quad \square \quad m = 1 \quad \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad x \quad \square \square \square \quad f(x) = m - \ln x \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \quad \square \quad m = 1 \quad \square \quad f(x) = \frac{\ln x + 1}{x^2} \quad \square \quad f(x) = -\frac{2 \ln x + 1}{x^2} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) > 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad 0 < x < e^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \square \quad f(x) < 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad x > e^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad (0, e^{\frac{1}{2}}) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad (e^{\frac{1}{2}}, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square$$

$$f(x)_{\max} = f(e^{\frac{1}{2}}) = \frac{e}{2}$$

$$f(x) = m - \ln x - \frac{m(x^2 - 1)}{x^2 + 1} = 0 \quad x = 1$$

$$x \neq 1 \quad m = \frac{(x^2 + 1) \ln x}{x^2 - 1}$$

$$h(x) = \frac{(x^2 + 1) \ln x}{x^2 - 1} \quad (x > 0, x \neq 1)$$

$$h(x) = - \frac{x}{(x^2 - 1)^2} (4 \ln x - x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2})$$

$$\varphi(x) = 4 \ln x - x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$$

$$\varphi'(x) = \frac{4}{x} - 2x - \frac{2}{x^3} = - \frac{2(x^2 - 1)^2}{x^3} < 0$$

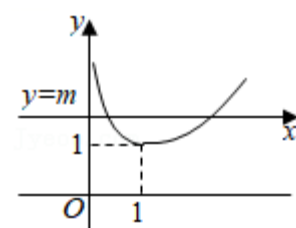
$$\therefore x > 0 \quad \varphi(x)$$

$$\therefore 0 < x < 1 \quad \varphi(x) > \varphi(1) = 0 \quad h(x) < 0 \quad h(x)$$

$$x > 1 \quad \varphi(x) < \varphi(1) = 0 \quad h(x) > 0 \quad h(x)$$

$$x \rightarrow +\infty \quad h(x) \rightarrow +\infty \quad x \rightarrow 0 \quad h(x) \rightarrow +\infty \quad x \rightarrow 1 \quad h(x) \rightarrow 1$$

$$h(x)$$



$$m > 1 \quad m = h(x) \quad 2$$

$$m, 1 \leq m = h(x)$$

$$m, 1 \leq f(x) = m - \ln x$$

$$m > 1 \quad f(x) = m - \ln x$$

$$f(x) = \ln x - \frac{x+1}{x-1}$$

$$f(x) \quad f(x)$$

$$x_0 \quad f(x) \quad y = \ln x \quad A(x_0, \ln x_0) \quad y = e^x$$

$$f(x) = \ln x - \frac{x+1}{x-1} \quad (0, 1) \cup (1, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{(x-1)^2} > 0 \quad (x > 0, x \neq 1)$$

$$\therefore f(x) \quad (0, 1) \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad (0, 1) \quad \frac{1}{e^x} \quad \frac{1}{e}$$

$$f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) < 0 \quad f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) > 0 \quad f\left(\frac{1}{e}\right) \quad \left(\frac{1}{e}\right) < 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \quad (0, 1)$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad (1, +\infty) \quad e \quad e^2$$

$$f(e) < 0 \quad f(e^2) > 0 \quad f(e) \quad f(e^2) < 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$f(x)$$

$$x_0 \quad f(x) \quad \ln x_0 = \frac{x_0 + 1}{x_0 - 1}$$

$$y = \ln x \quad y' = \frac{1}{x}$$

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$$y = \ln x \quad A(x_0, \ln x_0) \quad y' \cdot \ln x_0 = \frac{1}{x_0} (x - x_0) \quad \square$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x_0} x - 1 + \ln x_0 \quad \ln x_0 = \frac{x_0 + 1}{x_0 - 1} \quad \square \square$$

$$y = \frac{1}{x_0} x + \frac{2}{x_0 - 1} \quad \square \square$$

$$y = e^x \quad \left( \ln \frac{1}{x_0} - \frac{1}{x_0} \right) \quad y' \cdot \frac{1}{x_0} = \frac{1}{x_0} \left( x - \ln \frac{1}{x_0} \right) = \frac{1}{x_0} x + \frac{1}{x_0} \ln x_0 \quad \square$$

$$\ln x_0 = \frac{x_0 + 1}{x_0 - 1} \quad y = \frac{1}{x_0} x + \frac{2}{x_0 - 1} \quad \square$$

$$y = \ln x \quad A(x_0, \ln x_0) \quad y = e^x \quad \square \square \square \square$$

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$$f(x) = \ln \frac{x}{x+1} + \frac{a}{x+1} \quad (x > 0, a \in \mathbb{R})$$

$$f'(x) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$x \quad (x+1) \ln x + a + a(x+1)^2, \quad (x+1) f'(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \quad a \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$f'(x) = \frac{1}{x(x+1)} - \frac{a}{(x+1)^2} = \frac{(1-a)x+1}{x(x+1)^2} \quad (x > 0) \quad \square$$

$$a, 1 \quad f'(x) > 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad f'(x) \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$a > 1 \quad f'(x) = \frac{(1-a)(x - \frac{1}{a-1})}{x(x+1)^2} \quad \square$$

$$f'(x) \quad (0, \frac{1}{a-1}) \quad (\frac{1}{a-1}, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$



$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x+1) \ln x + a + \frac{1}{(x+1)^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} (x+1) f(x) = a, \quad \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \frac{\ln(x+1)}{x+1} = g(x) \quad x > 0$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\ln(x+1) - 1}{(x+1)^2} \quad x = e^{-1} \quad g(x) = g(e^{-1}) = -\frac{1}{e}$$

$$\therefore a = -\frac{1}{e}$$

$$\therefore a \in (-\infty, -\frac{1}{e}]$$

$$f(x) = \ln x - ax^2 + (2-a)x \quad a > 0$$

$$f(x)$$

$$a \in N \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \quad a$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 2ax - a + 2 = \frac{(2x+1)(-ax+1)}{x} \quad x > 0 \quad a > 0$$

$$f(x) > 0 \quad 0 < x < \frac{1}{a} \quad f(x) \in (0, \frac{1}{a})$$

$$f(x) < 0 \quad x > \frac{1}{a} \quad f(x) \in (\frac{1}{a}, +\infty)$$

$$\therefore f(x) \in (0, \frac{1}{a}) \quad (\frac{1}{a}, +\infty)$$

$$f(x) \in (0, \frac{1}{a}) \quad (\frac{1}{a}, +\infty)$$

$$f(x)_{\max} = f(\frac{1}{a}) = \ln \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a} - 1$$

$$f(x) = 1 \quad (0, +\infty)$$

$$f(x)_{\max} = \ln \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a} - 1 \quad \ln \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a} > 0$$

$$t = \frac{1}{a} \quad t > 0 \quad g(t) = \ln t + t \quad g(t) > 0$$

$$g(t) = \frac{1}{t} + 1 = \frac{1+t}{t} > 0$$

$$\therefore \text{ } g(t) \text{ } (0, +\infty) \text{ } g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \ln \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} < 0, g(1) = 1 > 0$$

$$\therefore \text{ } t_0 \in \left(\frac{1}{2}, 1\right) \text{ } g(t_0) = 0 \text{ } t \in (0, t_0) \text{ } g(t) < 0 \text{ } t \in (t_0, +\infty) \text{ } g(t) > 0$$

$$\therefore 0 < \frac{1}{a} < t_0 \text{ } a \cdot \frac{1}{t_0} \in (1, 2)$$

$$\square \text{ } a \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\therefore a \text{ } 2$$

$$9 \text{ } f(x) = \frac{1}{2}ax^2 + (1 - 2a)x - 2\ln x \text{ } a \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$1 \text{ } f(x) \text{ }$$

$$2 \text{ } f(x) \dots \frac{3}{2} \text{ } (0, 1) \text{ } a$$

$$\square \text{ } f(x) = \frac{1}{2}ax^2 + (1 - 2a)x - 2\ln x \text{ } x > 0$$

$$\therefore f(x) = \frac{ax^2 + (1 - 2a)x - 2}{x} = \frac{(ax + 1)(x - 2)}{x}$$

$$\textcircled{1} \text{ } a > 0 \text{ } f(x) < 0 \text{ } 0 < x < 2 \text{ } f(x) > 0 \text{ } x > 2$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{ } a < 0 \text{ } f(x) = 0 \text{ } x = -\frac{1}{a} \text{ } x = 2$$

$$-\frac{1}{a} > 2 \text{ } -\frac{1}{2} < a < 0 \text{ } f(x) < 0 \text{ } 0 < x < 2 \text{ } x > -\frac{1}{a} \text{ } f(x) > 0 \text{ } 2 < x < -\frac{1}{a}$$

$$-\frac{1}{a} = 2 \text{ } a = -\frac{1}{2} \text{ } f(x) < 0$$

$$-\frac{1}{a} < 2 \text{ } a < -\frac{1}{2} \text{ } f(x) < 0 \text{ } 0 < x < -\frac{1}{a} \text{ } x > 2 \text{ } f(x) > 0 \text{ } -\frac{1}{a} < x < 2$$

$$a > 0 \text{ } f(x) \text{ } (0, 2) \text{ } (2, +\infty)$$

$$-\frac{1}{2} < a < 0 \text{ } f(x) \text{ } (0, 2) \text{ } \left(-\frac{1}{a}, +\infty\right) \text{ } \left(2, -\frac{1}{a}\right)$$

$$\square \quad a = -\frac{1}{2} \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad a < -\frac{1}{2} \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad (0, -\frac{1}{a}) \quad \square \quad (2, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad (-\frac{1}{a}, 2) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad a > -\frac{1}{2} \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad (0, 1) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore f \quad \square \square \square = 1 - \frac{3}{2}a - \frac{3}{2} \quad \square \quad \therefore -\frac{1}{2} < a < -\frac{1}{3} \quad \square$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \square \quad a < -\frac{1}{2} \quad \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad -\frac{1}{a} > 1 \quad \square \quad a < -1 \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad (0, -\frac{1}{a}) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad (-\frac{1}{a}, 1) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore f(-\frac{1}{a}) = 2 - \frac{1}{2a} + 2 \ln(-a) > 2 - \frac{1}{2a} > \frac{3}{2} \quad \square \quad \therefore a < -1 \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad -\frac{1}{a} > 1 \quad \square \quad -1 < a < -\frac{1}{2} \quad \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \quad (0, 1) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore f \quad \square \square \square = 1 - \frac{3}{2}a > \frac{7}{4} > \frac{3}{2} \quad \square \quad \therefore -1 < a < -\frac{1}{2} \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad a \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (-\infty, -\frac{1}{3}] \quad \square$$

$$10 \square \square \square \quad f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad \square \square \square \quad I \quad \square \square \square \quad y = f(x) \quad \square \quad (t, f(t)) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad I \quad \square \square \square \quad y = f(x) \quad \square \square \square \quad (s, f(s)) \quad \square \quad s < t \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad t \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad \ln x, 1 + \frac{1}{e} \cdot (x - e) - \frac{1}{2e^2} \cdot (x - e)^2 + \frac{1}{3e^3} \cdot (x - e)^3 \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \quad s > \frac{11}{2}t - 3 \ln t \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad \square \quad f(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} \quad \square \quad f(t) = \frac{1 - \ln t}{t^2} \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \quad y = f(x) \quad \square \quad (t, f(t)) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad y = \frac{\ln t}{t} = \frac{1 - \ln t}{t^2} (x - t) \quad \square$$

$$\square \quad y = \frac{1 - \ln t}{t^2} x - \frac{1}{t} + \frac{2 \ln t}{t} \quad \square$$

$$g(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} - \frac{1 - \ln t}{t} x + \frac{1}{t} - \frac{2 \ln t}{t} \quad g(t) = 0 \quad g'(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} - \frac{1 - \ln t}{t^2}$$

$$g'(x) = \frac{2 \ln x - 3}{x^2} = 0 \quad x = e^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\therefore g(x) \in (0, e^{\frac{3}{2}}) \cup (e^{\frac{3}{2}} + \infty)$$

$$t, e^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad x \in (0, t) \quad \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} > \frac{1 - \ln t}{t^2} \quad \therefore g(x) > 0$$

$$g(x) \in (0, t) \quad g(t) = 0 \quad \therefore g(x) \in (0, t) \quad$$

$$t > e^{\frac{3}{2}} \quad \frac{1 - \ln t}{t^2} > -\frac{1}{2e^3} \quad \therefore x \in (0, t) \quad g(x)_{\min} = g(e^{\frac{3}{2}}) = -\frac{1}{2e^3} - \frac{1 - \ln t}{t^2} < 0$$

$$g(x) \in (0, x_0) \quad (x_0, t) \quad x \rightarrow 0 \quad g(x) \rightarrow -\infty$$

$$\therefore g(x) \in (0, t) \quad$$

$$t \in (e^{\frac{3}{2}} + \infty)$$

$$h(x) = \ln x - \left[ 1 + \frac{1}{e} \cdot (x - e) - \frac{1}{2e^2} \cdot (x - e)^2 + \frac{1}{3e^3} \cdot (x - e)^3 \right]$$

$$h(e) = 0 \quad h(x) = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{e} + \frac{1}{e^2} \cdot (x - e) - \frac{1}{e^3} \cdot (x - e)^2$$

$$h'(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{e^2} - \frac{2}{e^3} \cdot (x - e) \quad h''(x) = \frac{2}{x^3} - \frac{2}{e^3}$$

$$x \in (0, e) \quad h''(x) > 0 \quad x \in (e, +\infty) \quad h''(x) < 0$$

$$h'(x) \quad h'(e) = 0 \quad h(x) \quad h(e) = 0$$

$$\therefore \boxed{x \in (0, e) \implies h(x) > 0} \quad \boxed{h(x)} \quad \boxed{x \in (e, +\infty) \implies h(x) < 0} \quad \boxed{h(x)}$$

$$\boxed{h(x)_{\min} = h(e) = 0} \quad \boxed{\ln x, 1 + \frac{1}{e} \cdot (x - e) - \frac{1}{2e^2} \cdot (x - e)^2 + \frac{1}{3e^3} \cdot (x - e)^3}$$

$$\boxed{2} \quad \boxed{\ln s < \ln t + \frac{1}{t} \cdot (s - t) - \frac{1}{2t^2} \cdot (s - t)^2 + \frac{1}{3t^3} \cdot (s - t)^3}$$

$$\boxed{\varphi(x) = \ln t + \frac{1}{t} \cdot (x - t) - \frac{1}{2t^2} \cdot (x - t)^2 + \frac{1}{3t^3} \cdot (x - t)^3 - \ln x}$$

$$\varphi'(x) = \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t^2} \cdot (x - t) + \frac{1}{t^2} \cdot (x - t)^2 - \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\varphi'(x) = -\frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{2}{t^2} \cdot (x - t) + \frac{1}{x^2} \quad \varphi'''(x) = \frac{2}{t^2} - \frac{2}{x^3}$$

$$\boxed{x \in (0, t) \implies \varphi'''(x) < 0} \quad \boxed{x \in (t, +\infty) \implies \varphi'''(x) > 0}$$

$$\boxed{\varphi''(x)} \quad \boxed{\varphi'(t) = 0} \quad \boxed{\varphi'(x)} \quad \boxed{\varphi'(t) = 0}$$

$$\therefore \boxed{x \in (0, t) \implies \varphi'(x) < 0} \quad \boxed{\varphi(x)} \quad \boxed{x \in (t, +\infty) \implies \varphi'(x) > 0} \quad \boxed{h(x)}$$

$$\boxed{\varphi(x)_{\min} = \varphi(t) = 0} \quad \boxed{\ln s < \ln t + \frac{1}{t} \cdot (s - t) - \frac{1}{2t^2} \cdot (s - t)^2 + \frac{1}{3t^3} \cdot (s - t)^3}$$

$$\boxed{(s - t)f(s)} \quad \boxed{I} \quad \boxed{\frac{\ln s}{s} = \frac{1 - \ln t}{t} \cdot (s - t) + \frac{\ln t}{t}}$$

$$\therefore \frac{\ln s}{s} = \frac{1 - \ln t}{t} \cdot (s - t) + \frac{\ln t}{t} < \frac{\ln t + \frac{1}{t} \cdot (s - t) - \frac{1}{2t^2} \cdot (s - t)^2 + \frac{1}{3t^3} \cdot (s - t)^3}{s}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1 - \ln t}{t} \cdot (s - t)s + \frac{s - t}{t} \ln t < \frac{1}{t} \cdot (s - t) - \frac{1}{2t^2} \cdot (s - t)^2 + \frac{1}{3t^3} \cdot (s - t)^3}$$

$$\therefore (s - t)^2 \cdot \frac{1 - \ln t}{t} < -\frac{1}{2t^2} \cdot (s - t)^2 + \frac{1}{3t^3} \cdot (s - t)^3$$

$$\therefore \frac{1-\ln t}{t} < -\frac{1}{2t} + \frac{1}{3t} \cdot (s-t)$$

$$1-\ln t < -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3t} \cdot (s-t)$$

$$s > \frac{11}{2}t - 3\ln t$$

$$f(x)=\ln x, g(x)=x+m \quad (m\in R)$$

$$f(x), g(x) \text{ 均取到最大值 } m$$

$$x>0 \text{ 时 } \frac{e^x+(2-e)x-1}{x} \geq \ln x+1$$

$$F(x)=f(x)-g(x)=\ln x-x \quad (x>0)$$

$$F(x)=\frac{1-x}{x}$$

$$0< x < 1 \text{ 时 } F(x)>0 \text{ 时 } F(x)$$

$$x>1 \text{ 时 } F(x)<0 \text{ 时 } F(x)$$

$$x=1 \text{ 时 } F(x) \text{ 取得最大值 } F(1)=-1-m$$

$$f(x), g(x) \text{ 均取到最大值 } F(x), 0$$

$$-1-m, 0 \text{ 时 } m \leq -1$$

$$m \text{ 的取值范围 } [-1, +\infty)$$

$$2 \text{ 时 } \ln x, x-1 \text{ 均取到 } x, \ln x+1$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x + (2 - e)x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x - (e - 2)x - 1}{x}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x - (e - 2)x - 1}{x^2} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x - (e - 2)x - 1}{x^2}$$

$$h(x) = e^x - x^2 - (e - 2)x - 1 \quad (x > 0)$$

$$h'(x) = e^x - 2x - (e - 2)$$

$$m(x) = e^x - 2x - (e - 2) \quad (x > 0)$$

$$m'(x) = e^x - 2$$

$$0 < x < \ln 2 \implies m'(x) < 0 \implies m(x) \text{ is decreasing}$$

$$x > \ln 2 \implies m'(x) > 0 \implies m(x) \text{ is increasing}$$

$$h(0) = 3 - e > 0 \implies h(1) = 0$$

$$0 < \ln 2 < 1 \implies h(\ln 2) < 0$$

$$\exists x_0 \in (0, \ln 2) \text{ such that } h(x_0) = 0$$

$$x \in (0, x_0) \implies h'(x) > 0 \implies h(x) \text{ is increasing}$$

$$x \in (x_0, 1) \implies h'(x) < 0 \implies h(x) \text{ is decreasing}$$

$$x \in (1, +\infty) \implies h'(x) > 0 \implies h(x) \text{ is increasing}$$

$$h(0) = h(1) = 0$$

$$h(x) \leq 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x + (2 - e)x - 1}{x} = \lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x - (e - 2)x - 1}{x}$$

$$12 \square\square\square\square\square \quad f(x) = \ln x \quad g(x) = kx^2 - 2x (k \in R) \square$$

$$\square 1 \square\square \quad y = f(x) \quad x = 1 \square\square\square\square\square\square \quad y = g(x) \square\square\square\square \quad k \square\square\square$$

$$\square 2 \square\square \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \quad f(x), g(x) \square\square\square\square \quad k \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square\square\square\square\square\square 1 \square\square \quad f(x) = \ln x \square$$

$$\square \quad f'(x) = \frac{1}{x} \square\square \quad f' \square 1 \square = 1 \square$$

$$\square \quad f' \square 1 \square = 0 \square \therefore y = f(x) \square \quad x = 1 \square\square\square\square\square\square \quad y = x - 1 \square$$

$$\square\square \begin{cases} y = x - 1 \\ y = kx^2 - 2x \end{cases} \square\square \quad kx^2 - 3x + 1 = 0 \square$$

$$\square\square\square\square \quad k \neq 0 \square\square \Delta = (-3)^2 - 4k = 0 \square\square\square \quad k = \frac{9}{4} \square$$

$$\square 2 \square \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \quad f(x), g(x) \square\square\square\square$$

$$\square \quad kx^2 - 2x - \ln x, 0 \square\square\square \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \square\square\square\square \quad h(x) = kx^2 - 2x - \ln x \square$$

$$\square \quad x = 1 \square\square\square \quad k, 2 \square$$

$$\square \quad k = 2 \square \quad h(x) = 2x^2 - 2x - \ln x \square \quad h(x) = 4x - 2 - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{4x^2 - 2x - 1}{x} (x > 0) \square$$

$$4x^2 - 2x - 1 = 0 \square\square\square\square \quad \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{4} < 1 \square\square \quad h(x) \square \left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}, 1 \right) \square\square\square\square\square\square$$

$$\square \quad h \square 1 \square = 0 \square\square\square \quad h(x) < h \square 1 \square = 0 \square \left( \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{4}, 1 \right) \square\square\square\square \quad h(x) \dots 0 \square\square\square$$

$$\square \quad k, 3 \square\square \quad h(x) = kx^2 - 2x - \ln x, 3x^2 - 2x - \ln x \square (0, +\infty) \square\square\square\square$$

$$\square \quad \varphi(x) = x - 1 - \ln x \square\square \quad \varphi'(x) = 1 - \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x - 1}{x} \square$$



$$\square \quad x \in (0,1) \quad \square \square \quad \varphi'(x) < 0 \quad \square \quad \varphi(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad x \in (1, +\infty) \quad \square \square \quad \varphi'(x) > 0 \quad \square \quad \varphi(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore \varphi(x) \dots \varphi \quad \square 1 \square = 0 \quad \square \square \quad x = 1 \dots \ln x \quad \square$$

$$\square \square \quad k, 3 \quad \square \square \quad h(x) = kx^2 - 2x - \ln x \dots 3x^2 - 2x - (x - 1) = 3x^2 - 3x + 1 = 3(x - \frac{1}{2})^2 + \frac{1}{4} > 0 \quad \square \quad (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\therefore k \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad 3 \square$$

$$13 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad \square \quad g(x) = \frac{m}{x} - \frac{3}{x^2} - 1 \quad \square$$

$$\square 1 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \quad \square \quad 2 f(x) \dots g(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad m \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \square \square \square \square 1 \square \quad f(x) = \frac{\ln x}{x} \quad \square \square \quad f'(x) = \frac{1 - \ln x}{x^2} \quad \square \quad f'(x) > 0 \quad \square \square \quad 0 < x < e \quad \square \quad f'(x) < 0 \quad \square \square \quad x > e \quad \square$$

$$\therefore f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (0, e) \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (e, +\infty) \quad \square$$

$$\square 2 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \quad \square \quad 2 f(x) \dots g(x) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \square \square \quad m, 2 \ln x + x + \frac{3}{x} \quad \square \square \square \quad x \in (0, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad h(x) = 2 \ln x + x + \frac{3}{x} \quad h'(x) > 0 = \frac{2}{x} + 1 - \frac{3}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 + 2x - 3}{x^2} = \frac{(x+3)(x-1)}{x^2} \quad \square \quad (x > 0)$$

$$\square \quad x \in (0,1) \quad \square \square \quad h'(x) < 0 \quad \square \square \quad h(x) \quad \square \quad (0,1) \quad \square \square \square$$

$$\square \quad x \in (1, +\infty) \quad \square \square \quad h'(x) > 0 \quad \square \square \quad h(x) \quad \square \quad (1, +\infty) \quad \square \square \square \quad \therefore h(x)_{\min} = h \quad \square 1 \square = 4 \quad \square$$

$$\therefore m, 4 \quad \square \square \square \square \quad m \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad (-\infty \quad \square 4] \quad \square$$

$$14 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) = \ln x - \frac{a}{x} + \frac{a}{x^2} \quad (a \neq 0) \quad \square$$

$$\square 1 \quad \square \square \quad a = 1 \quad \square \square \square \quad f(x) \quad \square \square \square \square$$

$$\square 2 \quad \square \square \quad a > 0 \quad \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \square \quad f(x) < \frac{a}{x^2} + 2x - \frac{3}{2} \quad \square \square \square$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} f(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} \right) (x > 0)$$

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} - \frac{2}{x^2} = \frac{x^2 + x - 2}{x^2} = \frac{(x+2)(x-1)}{x^2}$$

$$f(x) < 0 \quad (0, 1)$$

$$f(x) > 0 \quad (1, +\infty)$$

$$f'(x) = 0 \quad x = 1$$

$$f(x) < \frac{a}{x^2} + 2x - \frac{3}{2}$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( \frac{a}{x^2} + 2x - \frac{3}{2} \right) < 0$$

$$a > 0 \quad x > 0$$

$$-\frac{a}{x^2} < 0$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 2x - \frac{3}{2} \right) < 0$$

$$g(x) = \lim_{x \rightarrow 0} \left( 2x - \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

$$g(x) = \frac{1}{x} - 2 = \frac{1 - 2x}{x}$$

$$0 < x < \frac{1}{2} \quad g(x) > 0$$

$$x > \frac{1}{2} \quad g(x) < 0$$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} \quad g(x)_{\max} = g\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \ln \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} - \ln 2 < 0$$

$$g(x) < 0$$

$$f(x) < \frac{a}{x^2} + 2x - \frac{3}{2}$$

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